中国五加科楤木属一些分类群的订正。

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Revision of some problematic taxa of *Aralia*L.(Araliaceae) from China

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Abstract Several problematic taxa of Aralia from China are discussed; A. chinensis L., A. decaisneana Hance, A. elata (Miq.) Seem., A. stipulata Franch., A. dasyphylloides J. Wen, A. thomsonii Seem. ex Clarke, A. vietnamensis Ha, A. foliolosa (Wall.) Seem., A. armata (Wall. ex Don) Seem., A. finlaysoniana (Walli. ex Don) Seem. and A. debilis J. Wen. This discussion is based on a worldwide examination of species of Aralia. Most taxonomic problems of the Chinese Aralia were due to independent descriptions of species from China and its neighboring countries. Many names of Aralia in the floristic treatments in China were currently misapplied. This paper provides species delimitation of the above taxa and discusses the synonyms of many names.

Key words Revision; Aralia; Araliaceae; China

摘要 在全面修订五加科總木属的基础上,对中国總木属几个有问题的种,即 A. chinensis L., A. decaisneana Hance, A. elata (Miq.)Seem., A. stipulata Franch., A. dasyphylloides J. Wen, A. thomsonii Seem. ex Clarke, A. vietnamensis Ha, A. foliolosa (Wall.)Seem., A. armata (Wall. ex Don)Seem., A. finlaysoniana (Walli. ex Don)Seem. 和 A. debilis J. Wen 进行了讨论,并对若干名称作了异名处理。

关键词 修订; 惚木属; 五加科

五加科楤木属包括分布于亚洲及美洲的 55 个种(Wen, 1993)。笔者于全面修订此属的过程中发现中国楤木属存在的问题较多,现将几个有问题的种讨论如下:

1 鸟不企

Aralia chinensis L., Sp. Pl. 273. 1753. TYPE; China. Guangdong, near Guangzhou, 1751 年, P. Osbeck s.n. LECTOTYPE: LINN394.4. ISOLECTOTYPE: LINN 394.5.

Aralia planchoniana Hance in J. Bot. 4: 172. 1866. TYPE: China. Mako(澳门), "Green Island", 1865-11-18, H. F. Hance 12693(holotype, BM! isotype, GH[2]!).

Aralia decaisneana auct. non Hance(1866); Li(1942), pro parte; G. Hoo & C. J. Tseng (何景、曾沧江)(1978); Q. B. Xiang(向其柏)(1985a); Y. K. Lin(林有润)(1987).

本种为林奈于 1753 年在《植物种志》中所描述,其模式为 Osbeck 于 1751 年采于广州 附近(Bretschneider, 1898; Hansen & Maule, 1973)。Hance (1866)将 A. chinensis 的部分标本误定为 A. decaisneana, 其它学者[例如: 李惠林(Li, 1942), 何景、曾沧江(1978), 向其

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柏(1985a), 林有润(1987)] 也重复了前人的错误。

主产广东、广西及海南、福建、贵州、江西,香港也有分布。

Fujian(福建): Xiamen(厦门), Nanputo(南普陀), H. H. Chung(钟心煊) 4520, 4824, 5900(A). Guangdong(广东): Mt. Dinhu(鼎湖山), alt. 60 m, Chow 78102(A, BM, E, MO, NCU, NY); Mt. Danxia(丹霞山), W. Y. Chun(陈焕镛)5548(A, E). Guangxi(广西): Wuzhou(梧州), Tang 19126(A, NY). Guizhou(贵州): Qianxi(黔西), Y. Tsiang(蒋英)8777 (UC). Hainan(海南): East part, Mt. Jianfeng(东方,尖峰岭), alt. 800 m, Chow 78349(A, BM, CM, MO, NCU, NY). Jiangxi(江西): Longnan(龙南), S. K. Liu(刘心祈) 4756(A, BM, G). Hongkong(香港): Saigon(新界), W. Y. Chun (陈焕镛)6833(UC).

2 刺槐

Aralia decaisneana Hance in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. 5: 215. 1866; Li(1942), pro parte; non G. Hoo & C. J. Tseng(何景、曾沧江)(1978); Q. B. Xiang(向其柏)(1985); Y. R. Lin(林有润)(1987). TYPE: China. Taiwan, Tamsui(台北,淡水), 1864-04, R. Oldham 139(holotype, BM! herb. proper no. 11083; isotype, K!).

Aralia decaisneana 乃台湾特产,尽管它与 A. chinensis 的亲缘较远,我国近代学者均将此种误定为 A. chinensis。现将这两种比较如下:

Aralia decaisneana 是A. bipinnata Blanco 的近缘种,两者可能是姐妹种。

Taiwan(台湾): Hualian(花莲), Mt. Luan-shan, alt. 1900~2100 m, Hsu 3571(TAI); Taizhong(台中): Rengeti, R. Kanehira 21305(A, UC); Taibei(台北), Shinting(石碇), alt. 100~300 m, Ando et al. 64(TI).

3 棉木

Aralia elata (Miq.) Seem. in J. Bot. 6: 134. 1868. — Dimorphanthus elatus Miq., Comm. Phytogr. 95, t. 12. 1840. — Aralia chinensis var. elata (Miq.) Lav. Arb. Segrez. 125. 1877. — Aralia spinosa var. elata (Miq.) Sarg. Silva 5: 60. 1893. TYPE: Japan. herb. no. 520162 (lectotype, U); herb. no. 253292, 520163 (isolectotypes, U!).

本种主要特征包括: 花序主轴短或无(短于 12 cm),第二级花序分枝具多个小伞形花序(多于7,稀只几个),小叶边缘具细齿或锯齿,叶柄通常无刺,苞片较小(二级苞片 4~10 mm 长),通常为狭三角形。

本种在桤木属中分布最广,产于中国、日本、朝鲜及俄罗斯东部。此种定义包含了何景、曾沧江(1978)的五个"种": Aralia chinensis(非林奈的, pro parte), A. elata, A. hupehensis, A. scaberula 及 A. subcapitata。何景、曾沧江(1978)所定的"A. chinensis"其实包含两种; A. elata var. elata 及 A. stipulata Franch.(见下种的讨论)。

Aralia elata 的形态变化较大。主要变异表现在叶背毛的多少。叶质地、大小及花梗长度。笔者查阅了大量标本(包括模式),研究了何景、曾沧江(1978)的以上五"种"的区别

特征,根据形态与地理分布的关系,笔者将中国的 A. elata 分为二个变种: var. elata (楤木)及 var. mandshurica(辽东楤木),现将主要分类依据讨论如下。第一,据何景、曾沧江(1965,1978),"Aralia chinensis"(=A. elata, non L.)有一长的花序轴。楤木属多数种的花序较大,一般标本上只有花序的一部分(即花序分枝)。何景、曾沧江(1965,1978)误将 A. elata 的花序一级分枝作为整个花序,其实有花序主轴的则是 Aralia stipulata,而何景、曾沧江又误将后者作为 A. chinensis var. nuda Nakai 的异名处理。第二,花梗长度于 A. elata 中变异颇大(1~10 mm)。何景、曾沧江(1965)描述 A. subcapitata 为无梗或具短梗,存于江苏植物所(NAS)的模式标本之花梗长达 2.2 mm, A. subcapitata 只不过代表变异较大的 A. elata 的一个极端类型。第三,小叶的毛背与质地于 A. elata 中的变异也颇大,但其变异并不与何景、曾沧江的"种"相吻合。现比较楤木及辽东楤木的区别特征如下:

- 1. 小叶纸质,叶背具毛,有时毛被老时脱落;花梗长 1~6 mm ······· A. elata var. elata
- 1. 小叶膜质,两面光滑无毛或沿脉微具毛;花梗长 5~10 mm A. elata var. mandshurica

此二变种的分类处理如下:

3.1 楤木

Aralia elata var. elata

Aralia canescens Sieb. & Zucc. in Abh. Math. -Phys. cl. Konigl. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. Munchen 4: 202. 1845. —— Aralia spinosa var. canescens (Sieb. & Zucc.) Franch. & Sav. Enum. Pl. Jap. 1: 192. 1873. —— Aralia chinensis var. canescens (Sieb. & Zucc.) Koehne, Deutsch. Dend. 432. 1893. —— Aralia elata var. canescens (Sieb. & Zucc.) Pojarkova in Fl. URSS 16: 27. 1950. SYNTYPE: China. Sichuan, Hanyuan(汉源), J. Hers 2428. Hubei, Badong(巴东), E. H. Wilson 128; Yichang(宜昌), E. H. Wilson 128; Changyang(长阳), E. H. Wilson 128. Jiangxi, Mt. Lushan(庐山), E. H. Wilson 1508. Zhejiang, Ruian(Sui-an)(瑞安), J. Hers 235. Shaanxi, Mt. Laoyu(Lao-yi san)(涝岭山), G. Giraldi. Henan, Lushih(卢氏), J. Hers 948; Luanchuan(栾川), Shih Tse Miao(狮子庙), J. Hers 1271. Jiangsu, Lianyungang(连云港)(Hai-chow Hills), J. Hers 2274.

Aralia spinosa var. glabrescens Franch. & Sav., Enum. pl. Jap. 1: 191. 1873. — Aralia chinensis var. glabrescens (Franch. & Sav.) Schneid. II. Handb. Laubholzk. 2: 431. 1911. — Aralia elata var. glabrescens (Franch. & Sav.) Pojarkova in Fl. URSS 16: 27. 1950. TYPE: Japan. near Yokosaka, P. A. L. Savatier 524 (lectotype, P).

Aralia chinensis var. nuda Nakai, in J. Am. Arb. 5: 32. 1924.

Aralia hupehensis Hoo in Acta Phytotax. Sin. Add. 1: 172. 1965. TYPE: China. Hubei, Badong(巴东), 1957-07-18, K. S. FU(傅国勋)& T. S. Chang(张志松)718(holotype, PE!).

Aralia scaberula Hoo in l. c.: 173. 1965. TYPE: China. Fujian, Guangze(光泽), T. C. Liu(刘团举)339(holotype, PE!).

Aralia subcapitata Hoo in 1. c.: 174. 1965. TYPE: China. Anhui, 1951-10-01, East China Station(华东工作站) 4569(holotype, NAS!).

Aralia chinensis auct. non L. (1753): Li(1942), pro parte; G. Hoo & C. J. Tseng(何景、曾沧江)(1978), pro arte; Q. B. Xiang(向其柏)(1985a), pro parte.

本变种广布于我国安徽、福建、广西、贵州、河南、湖北、湖南、江苏、江西、陕西、云南及

浙江。日本、朝鲜及俄罗斯的萨哈林亦产。

Anhui(安徽): Mt. Huangshan(黄山), Ling 9619(UC). Fujian(福建): Fuzhou(福州), 鼓山(鼓岭), alt. 800 m, Chang & F. P. Metcalf 168(UC). Guangxi(广西): Lingyun(凌云), S. K. Lau (刘心祈) 28535(A, E). Guizhou(贵州): W. Guizhou(黔西), Y. Tsiang(蒋英) 8777(MU). Henan(河南): Xinyang(信阳), Mt. Jigong(鸡公山), alt. 600 m, A. N. Steward 1645(UC). Hubei(湖北): Badong(巴东), C. H. Chow 780 (A, E, NY). Hunan(湖南): Lengshuijiang(冷水江), 锡矿山(原属新化), H. Handel-Mazzetti 12682(W, Wu). Jiangsu(江苏): Yixing(宜兴), R. C. Ching (秦仁昌) 4868(GH). Jiangxi(江西): Mt. Lushan(庐山), A. N. Steward 4753(A). Shanxi(陕西): Mt. Laoyu(涝岭山), P. Giraldi s. n.(A). Yunnan(云南): Songming(蒿明), B. Y. Qiu(邱炳云) 54970(KUN, PE). Zhejiang(浙江): Mt. Tianmu(天目山), W. C. Cheng et al.(郑万钧等) 4980(E, UC).

3.2 辽东楤木

Aralia elata var. mandshurica (Rupr. & Maxim.) J. Wen in Novon 4: 402. 1994.

Aralia mandshurica Rupr. & Maxim. in Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersb. 15: 134. 1857. — Dimorphanthus mandshuricus (Rupr. & Maxim.) Rupr. & Maxim. in Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersb. 9: 133. 1859. — Aralia mandschurica (Rupr. & Maxim.) Seem. in J. Bot. 6: 134. 1868, nom. illig. — Aralia manshurica Kom. in Acta Hort. Petrop. 25: 123. 1907. — Aralia chinensis var. mandshurica (Rupr. & Maxim.) Rehd. in Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. 1: 88. 1900. TYPE: On the lower Amur, 1855-07-29, C. J. Maximowicz s. n. (lectotype, LE! inflorescence; isolectotype, BM! LE! leaves).

Aralia elata auct. non Seem.(1868): Li(1942); G. Hoo et C. J. Tseng(何景、曾沧江) (1978); Q. B. Xiang(向其柏)(1985a).

本变种分布于河北、黑龙江及吉林。朝鲜及俄罗斯东部亦有分布。

Hebei(河北): Dongling(东陵), alt. 1200 m, C. F. Li 10058(NY). Jilin(吉林): Mt. Changbai(长白山), alt. 1000 m, J. J. Qian(钱家驹) 814(PE). Heilongjiang(黑龙江): Harbin(哈尔滨), B. V. Skvortzov s. n. (A).

4 白背叶楤木

Aralia stipulata Franch. in J. Bot. (Morot) 10: 304. 1896. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Eryuan(洱源), in woods near Yang-in-chan, alt. 3000 m, 1887-10-21, P. J. M. Delavay 2924 (holotype, P!).

Eleutherococcus mairei Lél. in Repert. Sp. Nov. Règni Veg. 13: 342. 1914. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Eryuan(洱源), Pe-long-tsin, alt. 3200 m, 1913-11, E. E. Maire s. n. (holotype, E!).

Aralia chinensis var. nuda auct. non Nakai(1924): Li(1942), pro parte; G. Hoo et C. J. Tseng(何景、曾沧江)(1978), pro parte.

本种典型特征包括其长而明显的托叶;扁平、大而呈半鞘状的叶柄基部包围茎的三分之二;花序主轴明显,具大的圆锥状花序及较长的花梗(花序分级的顶生伞形花序的花梗 多为 8~12 mm)。

自从 Franchet (1896)描述此种后, Aralia stipulata 一直被忽视了, 五加科研究者多将其

Aralia stipulata 与产于华南的 A. chinensis 的区别在于: A. stipulata 花序主轴、小叶背面光滑无毛或仅沿脉具微毛,叶背灰白色。

本种分布于甘肃、湖北、陕西、四川及云南。垂直分布为 1400~3500 m。

Gansu(甘肃): Kangle(康乐), Mt. Lianhua(莲花山), J. F. Rock 13215(A, E, UC). Hubei(湖北): Shennongjia(神农架), Sino-US Expt.(中美采集队) 381(HIB). Shaanxi(陕西): Mt. Taibai(太白山), 1800 m, Fenzel 885(W). Sichuan(四川): Mt. Emei(峨嵋山), W. P. Fang(方文培) 2876(A). Yunnan(云南): Zhongdian(中旬), G. Forrest 12814(E). 头序木棉

Aralia dasyphylloides (Hand. -Mazz.) J. Wen in Novon 4(4): 400. 1994. ——Aralia chinensis var. dasyphylloides Hand. -Mazz., Symb. Sin. 7: 704. 1933. TYPE: China. Guangdong, Mandse-schan, near the border with Hunan toward Guiyang, Mell 556(holotype, WU!).

Aralia dasyphylla auct. non Miq.(1856): Li(1942); G. Hoo et C. J. Tseng(何景、曾沧江)(1978); Q. B. Xiang(向其柏)(1985a); Y. R. Lin(林有润)(1987).

本种被多数学者(Li, 1942; 林有润, 1977; 何景、曾沧江 1978; 向其柏, 1985a)定为 Aralia dasyphylla。Aralia dasyphylla 为 Miquel 于 1856 年所描述,其模式产于爪哇。查阅模式后笔者发现 A. dasyphylla 并不产于我国,尽管 A. dasyphylloides 与 A. dasyphylla 两者同具头状小花序(即无花梗),但两者差别颇大。Aralia dasyphylloides 多具椭圆形(非卵形)小叶,其尖端钝尖(非锐尖),叶背灰白至黄绿色并密被绒毛(非绿色而具平伏毛),苞片及小苞片较小,呈三角形(非较大,狭三角形至披针形),成熟果序轴呈粉色至浅紫色(非绿褐色),以及果实球形至扁球形(非长球形至球形)。Aralia dasyphylloides 分布于华南、华东及华中地区,而 A. dasyphylla 则产于爪哇、苏门答腊及马来半岛。两者无花梗的性状很明显代表着平行演化。Aralia dasyphylloides 与 A. elata 之亲缘较近;而 A. dasyphylla 则与 A. thomsonii 关系较近。

本种产安徽、福建、广东、广西、贵州、湖北、湖南、江西、四川及浙江;也产越南。生于山坡、路旁、沟边、溪边、灌丛及次生林中;垂直分布为 200~1300 m。

Anhui(安徽): Mt. Huangshan(黄山), Chen 1135(NF). Fujian(福建): Shaowu(邵武), H. C. Zhou(周鹤昌) 6135(IBSC). Guangdong(广东): Lechang(乐昌), Y. Tsiang(蒋英) 1215 (E, UC). Guangxi(广西): Po Yam Shan(along Guangdon border), near Taichun village, Sun-to District, W. T. Tsang(曾怀德) 22989(G, GH, W). Guizhou(贵州): Mt. Dushan(独山), 400~530 m, Y. Tsiang 6884(IBSC, MU, NAS, NY). Hubei(湖北): Yingshan(英山), Taohuachong(桃花冲), J. Wen(文军) 620(OS). Hunan(湖南): Lengshuijiang(冷水江), Hsikwangschan(锡矿山)(曾归新化辖), 800 m, H. Handel-Mazzetti 12662 = 806(A, WU).

Jiangxi(江西): Mt. Lushan(庐山), J. Wen 607(OS). Sichuan(四川): Wuxi(巫溪), G. H. Yang(杨光辉) 65332(IBSC). Zhejiang(浙江): Mt. Tianmu(天目山), He 0322(IBSC).

6 云南楤木

Aralia thomsonii Seem. ex Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 2: 732. 1879. — Aralia thomsonii Seem. in J. Bot. 6: 134. 1868, num. nud. TYPE: India. Mts. Khasia(喀西山), J. D. Hooker & T. Thomson [Araliaceae, no. 42](holotype, K! isotypes, BM! G[2]! K[7]! L[2]! NY! U[2]!).

Aralia thomsonii var. integerrima Ha in Nov. Syst. Vyssh. Rast. 11: 236. 1974. TYPE: Vietnam. Hoa Binh (和平), alt. 200 m, 1969-12-12, I. V. Grushvistzky, N. N. Arnautov, Ha Thi Dung, Phan Ke Loc, Phan Van Nguven, Mai Nghi & So Va Nghi 81(holotype, Ha noi; isotypes, IE[3]!).

Aralia thomsonii var. petiolulosa Ha in Nov. Syst. Vyssh. Rast. 11: 236. 1974. TYPE: Vietnam. Ha Tay(河西), Mt. Ba Vi, alt. 250 m, 1963-10-10, I. V. Grushvitzky & P. G. Gorovoj 50(holotype, Ha noi; isotypes, LE[3]!).

Aralia thomsonii var. brevipedicellata K. M. Feng in Fl. Yunnan. 2: 498. 1979, syn. nov. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Xishuangbanna(西双版纳,大渡岗), 1957-04, Yunan Expt.(云南考察队) 5832(holotype, KUN!).

根据花梗长短,冯国楣先生于 1979 年描述了新变种短柄云南楤木(var. brevipedicellata)。笔者查阅了模式及大量标本后发现花梗长度于本种中变异较大(3~11 mm),且变异多呈连续状态,与地理分布不相吻合。原始描述记载了 var. brevipedicellata 具 2~6 mm长之小花梗,笔者赴模式产地采到标本的花梗长度之变异幅度为 3~8 mm(文军 594, 596及 597, OS)。较短的花梗类型也见于马来西亚(Stone 7289, L, 3~5.5 mm)及泰国(Van Beusekom et al. 4761, L, 3~6 mm)。因此,笔者认为较短花梗者只是一个变异类型而已,现将 var. brevipedicellata 作为 A. thomsonii 的异名。

本种分布于云南及广西,也产于缅甸、印度、马来西亚、泰国及越南。生于山坡、路旁、沟旁、林缘,有时偶见于林中。垂直分布为 200~2000 m。

Guangxi(广西): Longzhou(龙州), A. Henry 371(NY). Yunan(云南): Simao(Szemao 思茅), A. Henry 9479A(K, NY); Xishuangbanna, Menglun(西双版纳, 勐仑), S. J. Pei(裴盛基) 59~9760(KUN).

7 越南楤木

Aralia vietnamensis Ha in Nov. syst. Vyssh. Rast. 11: 236. t. 5. 1974. TYPE: Vietnam. Ninh Binh(宁平), Cuc phuong, pag. Nga, 1969-12-03, I. V. Grushvitzky, N. N. Arnautov, Ha Thi Dung, Pham Van Nguyen & Mai Nghi 70(holotype, Ha noi; isotypes, LE[2]!).

Aralia strigosa C. Y. Wu ex Shang in J. Nanjing Inst. Forest. 1985(2): 27. 1985. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Xichou(西畴), alt. 1200 m, 1939-12-21, C. W. Wang(王启无) 85864(holotype, KUN! isotype, IBSC!).

Aralia vietnamensis 为 Ha 于 1974 年据采于越南的标本所描述,向其柏先生可能未见到 A. vietnamensis 的模式而发表了 A. strigosa (向其柏, 1985b)。查阅模式后,笔者认为 A. strigosa 与 A. vietnamensis 为同种,将 A. strigosa 作为 A. vietnamensis 的异名处理。

本种产于广西、贵州及云南,也产于越南北部。生于山坡,丛林,林缘及路边。垂直分布为 150~1200 m。

Guangxi(广西): Jingxi(靖西), Z. Q. Zhang(张肇骞)14602, 15101(IBSC); Lungchow (龙州), A. Henry 371(NY). Guizhou(贵州): Luodian(罗甸), s. coll.(采集者不详) 73-304B(IBSC). Yunnan(云南): Malipo(麻栗坡), J. Wen et al.(文军等) 1210(A, US); Menghai(勐海), J. Wen et al.(文军等) 590(OS).

8 小叶楤木

Aralia foliolosa (Wall.) Seem. ex Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 2: 723. 1879.

Panax? foliolosa Wall., Numer. list no. 4928. 1831, nom. nud. ——Aralia foliolosa (Wall.)
Seem. in J. Bot. 6: 134. 1868, nom. nud. TYPE: India. Assam(阿萨姆): Mont Sillet(Khasi Hills), F. De Silva s. n. [Wallich's numer. list no. 4928](holotype, K-W! isotypes, G[3]!).

Aralia foliolosa var. sikkimensis Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 2: 723. 1879. TYPE:

Aralia foliolosa var. sikkimensis Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 2: 723. 1879. TYPE: Sikkim. J. D. Hooker s. n. (lectotype, K! isolectotype, K!).

Aralia lantsangensis Hoo in Acta Phytotax. Sin. Add. 1: 171. 1965. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Xishuangbanna(西双版纳,勐往), alt. 730~800 m, 1951-12-6, K. M. Feng(冯国楣) 14159(holotype, PE!).

经查对模式,笔者将何景的襕沧楤木 A. lantsangensis 作为 A. foliolosa 的异名处理。

本种主要特征为全植物体光滑无毛,具三回稀为二回的羽状复叶,叶轴及叶柄或多或少具刺,小叶革质稀为纸质,先端锐尖,花序具刺,小伞形花序的花数少(7~15个),果实较小,直径为 3~3.5 mm。

本种产云南南部及西南部,也产于孟加拉、印度、缅甸、泰国及越南。散生于次生林、山坡及路边。垂直分布为 700~1700 m。

Yunan(云南): Simao(思茅), A. Henry 12711(A, MO, NY); Gengma(耿马), Li 002026 (KUN).

9 野楤头(云南腾冲)

Aralia armata (Wall. ex Don) Seem. in J. Bot. 6: 134. 1868. —— Panax armatum Wall. ex Don, Gen. Syst. 3: 386. 1834. Wallich, Numer. list no. 4933. 1831, nom. nud. TYPE: Myanmar. Tenasserim, Tavoy[现为 Tanintharyi(德林达依省)的 Dawei(土瓦)], W. Gomez s. n. (holotype, BM! isotypes, K-W! G[4]!).

Aralia tengyuehensis C. Y. Wu, Fl. Yunnan. 2: 493. 1979. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Tengchong(腾冲), in forest of *Pinus*, alt. 1400 m, 1960-10-19, W. Q. Yin(尹文清) 60-485(holotype, KUN!).

Aralia thomsonii Seem. ex Clarke var. glabrescens C. Y. Wu, Fl. Yunnan. 498. 1979. TYPE: China. Yunnan, Gongshan(贡山), River Dulong(独龙江), alt. 1150 m, 1938-09-27, T. Yu(俞德浚) 20491(holotype, KUN! isotypes, A! E!).

我国五加科学者们常定为 Aralia armata 的标本实为 A. finlaysoniana。吴征镒先生 (1979)的 A. tenyuehensis 在本种之变异范围内;吴先生的 A. thomsonii var. glabrescens 的模式也属本种,但其原始描述中引证的产于云南西畴的标本则为 A. thomsonii。

本种主要特征为叶柄或多或少具刺,小叶薄纸质,披针形至狭卵形,微被毛或毛被脱

落,苞片及小苞片通常早落,花丝长(≥4 mm),花盘突起。

Aralia armata 与 A. thomsonii 亲缘较近。A. armata 的小叶及花序微被毛或无毛(后者密被平伏状毛),小叶披针形至狭卵形(后者小叶椭圆形至卵状椭圆形),苞片早落(后者苞片宿存),果实较大(直径 $5\sim6$ mm,后者为 $3.5\sim5$ mm)。前者的小叶一般较后者小(多为 $6\sim14.5$ cm 长, $2.5\sim6.5$ cm 宽;后者为 $8\sim20$ cm 长, $3.5\sim10.5$ cm 宽)。

产云南西南部及西部;缅甸西北部,印度东北部和泰国北部也产。生于路边、溪旁、林缘及荒地。海拔 200~2000 m。

Yunnan(云南): Longchuan(陇川), Shweli Valley, G. Forrest 11821(A, BM, E); Fugong (福贡)(Shang-pa 上帕), H. T. Tsai(蔡希陶) 54215, 54715, 54757, 54987(A, NAS); Tengchong(腾冲), J. Wen(文军) 530(OS); Gongshan(贡山), River Dulong(独龙), T. T. Yu(俞德浚) 20200(A).

10 虎刺楤木

Aralia finlaysoniana (Wall. ex Don) Seem. in J. Bot. 6: 134. 1868. — Panax finlaysonianum Wall. ex Don, Gen. Hist. 3: 386. 1834. TYPE: Vietnam. Tourane (土伦,现称岘港 Da Nang), Wallich herb. 936(holotype, BM! isotype, K-W!).

Aralia toranensis Ha, in Nov. Syst. Vyssh. Rast. 11: 230. t. 3. 1974. TYPE: Vietnam. Quang Nam(广南): near Tourane about 100 km south of Hue, 1927-05 ~ 1927-07, J. & M. S. Clemens 4140 (holotype, A!).

Aralia toranensis var. pubescens Ha, in Nov. Syst. Vyssh. Rast. 11: 232. 1974. TYPE: Vietnam. Laocai (老街): pag. Thung, alt. 200 m, 1963-09-18, Kornas V-63. 0753 (holotype, Krakow).

Aralia armata var. pubescens Ha, in Nov. Syst. Vyssh. Rast. 11: 235. 1974. TYPE: Vietnam. Hoa Binh(和平): Muong Khoa, alt. ca. 1200 m, 1969-12-18, I. V. Grushvitzky, N. N. Arnautov, Ha Thi Dung, Phan Ke Loc, Pham Van Nguyen, Mai Nghi & So Va Nghi 140(holotype, Ha noi! isotypes, LE[2]!).

Aralia armata auct. non Seem.(1868); Li(1942); J. He et C. J. Tseng(何景、曾沧江)(1978); Q. B. Xiang(向其柏)(1985a); Y. R. Lin(林有润)(1987).

本种为我国南部一个较常见的楤木属种,但它被诸多学者误定为 A. armata, 而真正的 A. armata 又被描述为 A. tenyuehensis。本种也产越南,但越南学者又将其描述为 A. toranensis (Ha, 1974)。

本种主要特征包括叶为三回羽状复叶,小叶较小,多为 2.5~7.5~cm 长, 1~3.5~cm 宽,叶柄、叶轴、小叶脉及花序上具倒钩刺,圆锥状伞形花序较宽松,花梗较长(10~25~cm)。

Aralia finlaysoniana 与 A. armata 的区别在于前者具三回羽状复叶(后者具两回极稀为三回),小叶较小(后者小叶长 $6 \sim 14.5$ cm, 宽 $2.5 \sim 6.5$ cm), 叶及花序上的刺较密, 且刺呈倒钩状(后者刺前伸或微反曲), 苞片及小苞片非早落。

产广西、贵州、海南和云南;越南北部也产。生于密林、丛林、灌丛、沟边、溪边及路旁。 海拔 150~1250 m。

Guangxi(广西): Yishan(宜山), N. Qingyuan(庆远北), R. C. Ching (秦仁昌)7064(A,

UC); Sanjiang(三江), A. N. Steward and Cheo (焦启源)1039(A); Shangsi(上思), 十万大山, W. T. Tsang(曾怀德)24745 (A, MO). Guizhou(贵州); Zhenfeng(贞丰), S. W. Deng (邓世纬)90890(A). Hainan(海南); Lingshui(陵水), 同甲, N. Q. Chen(陈念勋) & C. L. Tso(左景烈)43586(NY); Ledong(Loktung 乐东), S. K. Lau(刘心祈) 27359(A, CM). Yunnan(云南); Pingbian(屏边), P. Y. Mao(毛品一) 03147 (PE), Jinghong(景洪), Cheli (车里), C. W. Wang (王启无)75703 (A); Malipo(麻栗坡), 南温河乡, J. Wen et al.(文军等) 1202(A, US).

11 秀丽楤木

Aralia debilis J. Wen in Novon 4: 400. 1994.

Aralia elegans C. N. Ho in Acta Phytotax. Sin: 1: 77, t. 6. 1952, nom. illeg., non Lind. ex Decne. & Planch., Rev. Hort. 3: 108. 1854. TYPE: China. Guangxi, Jinxiu(金秀), Guchen(谷陈), 1931-07, S. S. Sin(辛树炽) 21672(holotype, IBSC!).

Aralia elegans C. N. Ho 的种加词系晚出同名,笔者因此于 1994 年建立此新名称 (Wen, 1994)。

产广东及广西。散生于山谷及丛林中,较少见。海拔850 m。

Guangdong(广东): Lechang(乐昌), S. H. Chen(陈少卿) 213(IBSC); Qingyuan(清远), C. Wang(黄志) 30706(IBSC), J. Wen(文军) 493(OS). Guangxi(广西); Jixiu(金秀), Mt. Dayao(大瑶山), Y. K. Li(李荫昆) 400344 (IBSC).

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